CLAIMS

1. A method of locating difficult access points on a topological map established on the basis of a map of curvilinear distances, characterized in that the map of curvilinear distances is analyzed by means of a chamfer mask cataloging the approximate values C(V) of the Euclidean distances separating a point C_{00} of the map from its nearest neighbors V, so as to extract therefrom, at each point C_{00} of the map of curvilinear distances, the discrepancies 1DT(V)-DT(0)1 of curvilinear distances separating the point considered C_{00} from its nearest neighbors V, compare these discrepancies 1DT(V)-DT(0)1 with the approximate values C(V) of the Euclidean distances of the chamfer mask and describe the point considered as difficult of access when a difference appears.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that several thresholds are used during the comparison of the discrepancies of curvilinear distances and Euclidean distances, so as to devise degrees in the importance of the detour required to reach a difficult access point.

3. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the points of the map of curvilinear distances that are regarded as difficult of access are located on the topological map established on the basis of the map of curvilinear distances by a pattern and/or a particular texture.

4. The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that the degrees in the importance of the detour required of a difficult access point are evidenced on the topological map by different patterns and/or textures.

5. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the chamfer mask used for the locating of the difficult access points is of dimension 3 x 3.

6. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the chamfer mask used for the locating of the difficult access points is of dimension 5 x 5.